if the first authors might speak for themselves, would appear a *thankless* office. *Wotton.*

Wage still their wars,
And bring home on thy breast more *thankless* scars. *Crashaw.*

THA'NKLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *thankless*.] Ingratitude; Failure to acknowledge good received.

Not t' have written then, seems little less
Than worst of civil vices, *thanklessness*. *Donne.*

THANKO'FFERING. *n. s.* [*thank* and *offering*.] Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

A thousand *thank-offerings* are due to that providence which has delivered our nation from these absurd iniquities. *Watts.*

THANKSGI'VING. *n. s.* [*thanks* and *give*.] Celebration of mercy.

These sacred hymns Christianity hath peculiar to itself, the other being songs too of praise and *thanksgiving*, wherewith as we serve God so the Jews likewise. *Hooker, b. v.*

Of old there were songs of praise and *thanksgiving* unto God. *Neh.* xii. 46.

We should acknowledge our obligations to God for the many favours we receive, by continual praises and *thanksgivings*. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

THA'NKWORTHY. *adj.* [*thank* and *worthy*.] Deserving gratitude.

This is *thankworthy*, if a man endure grief. 1 *Pet.* ii. 19.

If love be compell'd, and cannot chuse,
How can it grateful, or *thank-wor thy* prove? *Davies.*

THARM. *n. s.* [Tearm, Saxon; *darm*, Dutch, the gut.] Intestines twisted for several uses.

THAT, pronoun. [*thata*, Gothick; Tæt, Saxon; *dat*, Dutch.]

1. Not this, but the other.

He wins me by *that* means I told you. *Shakespeare.*

Octavia, not only *that*,
That were excuseable, *that* and thousands more
Of semblable import, but he hath wag'd
New wars against Pompey. *Shakespeare.*

2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing.

You'll rue the time
That clogs me with this answer. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Nothing they but dust can show,
Or bones *that* hasten to be so. *Cowley.*

3. Who; relating to an antecedent person.

Saints *that* taught and led the way to heav'n. *Tickel.*

4. It sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing.

I'll know your business, *that* I will. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

They said, what is *that* to us? see thou to *that*. *Matth.*

Ye defraud, and *that* your brethren. 1 *Cor.* vi. 8.

Yet for all *that*, when they be in the land of their enemies I will not cast them away. *Lev.* xxvi. 44.

They weep as if they meant
That way at least proud Nabas to prevent. *Cowley.*

This runick subject will occur upon *that* of poetry. *Temple.*

What is inviting in this sort of poetry proceeds not so much from the idea of a country life itself, as from *that* of its tranquillity. *Pope.*

5. Opposed to *this* as *the other* to *one*.

This is not fair; nor profitable *that*;
Nor t'other question proper for debate. *Dryden's Persius.*

In this scale gold, in t'other fame does lie,
The weight of *that* mounts this so high. *Cowley.*

6. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred like *hic* or *ceci* to the latter, and *that* like *ille* or *cela* to the former.

7. Such as.

Be religion is meant a living up to those principles, *that* is, to act conformably to our best reason, and to live as becomes those who believe a God and a future state. *Tillotson.*

8. That which; what.

Sir, I think the meat wants *that* I have.
—— Basting. *Shakesp. Comedy of Errours.*

9. The thing.

The Nazarite hath vowed, besides *that* that his hand shall get. *Num.* vi. 21.

He made *that* art which was a rage. *Cowley.*

10. The thing which then was.

Secure proud Nabas slept,
And dreamt, vain man, of *that* day's barb'rous sport. *Cowley.*

11. By way of eminence.

This is *that* Jonathan, the joy and grace,
That Jonathan in whom does must remain
All that fond mothers wish. *Cowley.*

Hence love himself, *that* tyrant of my days. *Cowley.*

12. *In* THAT. As being.

Things are preached not *in that* they are taught, but *in that* they are published. *Hooker, b. v.*

THAT. *conjunction.*

1. Because.

It is not *that* I love you less
Than when before your feet I lay:
But to prevent the sad increase
Of hopeless love, I keep away. *Waller.*

Forgive me *that* I thus your patience wrong. *Cowley.*

2. Noting a consequence.

That he should dare to do me this disgrace,
Is fool or coward writ upon my face? *Dryden.*

The custom and familiarity of Attic tongues do sometimes so far influence the expressions in these epistles, *that* one may observe the force of the Hebrew conjugations. *Locke.*

3. Noting indication.

We answered, *that* we held it so agreeable, as we both forgot dangers past and fears to come, *that* we thought an hour spent with him was worth years of our former life. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

4. Noting a final end.

Treat it kindly, *that* it may
Wish at least with us to stay. *Cowley.*

THATCH. *n. s.* [Tæce, Saxon, *straw*, *Skinner*, from Tæc, *a roof*, in Islandick *thak*. Mr. *Lye*.] Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

Hard by a stye, beneath a roof of *thatch*
Dwelt Obloquy, who in her early days
Baskets of fish at Billingsgate did watch,
Cod, whiting, oyster, mackrel, sprat, or plaise. *Swift.*

A plough-boy, who has never seen any thing but thatched houses, naturally imagines that *thatch* belongs to the very nature of a house. *Watts.*

Then came rosy Health from her cottage of *thatch*. *Smart.*

To THATCH. *v. a.* [Saccian, Saxon.] To cover as with straw.

Make false hair, and *thatch*
Your poor thin roofs with burthens of the dead. *Shakesp.*

Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled or *thatched*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 537.

Then Rome was poor, and there you might behold
The palace *thatch'd* with straw. *Dryden.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raise a house above two stories:
A lyrick ode would slate, a catch
Would tile, an epigram would *thatch*. *Swift.*

On the cottage *thatch'd*, or lordly roof
Keen fattening. *Thomson.*

THA'TCHER. *n. s.* [from *thatch*.] One whose trade is to cover houses with straw.

You merit new employments daily;
Our *thatcher*, ditcher, gard'ner, baily. *Swift.*

Ash is universal timber; it serves the soldier, seaman, carpenter, *thatcher*, and husbandman. *Mortimer.*

To THAW. *v. n.* [Þapan, Saxon; *degen*, Dutch.]

1. To grow liquid after congelation; to melt.

When thy melted maid
His letter at thy pillow hath laid:
If thou begin'st to *thaw* for this,
May my name step in. *Donne.*

It on firm land
Thaws not but gathers heap, and ruin seems
Of ancient pile; all else deep snow and ice. *Milton.*

Having let that ice *thaw* of itself, and frozen the liquor a second time, we could not discern any thing. *Boyle.*

2. To remit the cold which had caused frost.

To THAW. *v. a.* To melt what was congealed.

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,
Where Phœbus' fire scarce *thaws* the icicles. *Shakespeare.*

Think not that Cæsar bears such rebel blood,
That will be *thaw'd* from the true quality
With that which melteth fools. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

My love is *thaw'd*,
Which, like a waxen image 'gainst a fire,
Bears no impression of the thing it was. *Shakespeare.*

Burnish'd steel, that cast a glare
From far, and seem'd to *thaw* the freezing air. *Dryden.*

She can unlock
The clasping charm, and *thaw* the numbing spell. *Milton.*

Her icy heart is *thaw'd*. *Granville.*

THAW. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Liquefaction of any thing congealed; warmth such as liquifies congelation.

I was the prince's jester, and duller than a great *thaw*. *Shakesp. Much ado about nothing.*

A man of my kidney, that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and *thaw*. *Shakespeare.*

Hardens his stubborn heart, but still as ice
More harden'd after *thaw*. *Milton.*

That cold country where discourse doth freeze in the air all Winter, and may be heard in the next Summer, or at a great *thaw*. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

When sharp frosts had long constrain'd the earth,
A kindly *thaw* unlocks it with cold rain,
First the tender blade peeps. *Dryden.*

THE, article. [*de*, Dutch.]

1. The article noting a particular thing.

Your son has paid a soldier's debt;
He only liv'd but till he was a man,
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,
In *the* unshrinking station where he fought,
But like a man he dy'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

He put him in mind of the long pretence he had to be groom of the bed chamber, for *the* which he could not chuse but say, that he had the queen's promise. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy till *the* last, *the* kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*

I'll march *the* muse Hannibal. *Cowley.*

The fair example of *the* heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark;
Above *the* stars let thy bold musick sound,
Thy humble nest build on *the* ground. *Cowley.*

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into *the* world. *Milton.*

Night shades the groves, and all in silence lie,
All but *the* mournful philomel and I. *Pope.*

2. Before a vowel it is commonly cut off in verse.

Who had *th'* especial engines been to rear
His fortunes up unto *the* state they were, *Daniel.*

Th' adorning thee with so much art
Is but a barb'rous skill,
'Tis like the pois'ning of a dart,
Too apt before to kill. *Cowley.*

3. Sometimes *he* is cut off.

In this scale worth, in t'other gold does lie. *Cowley.*

4. In the following passage *the* is used according to the French idiom.

As all the considerable governments among the Alps are commonwealths, so it is a constitution *the* most adapted of any to the poverty of these countries. *Addison on Italy.*

THEA'TRAL. *adj.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Lat.] Belonging to a theatre.

THE'ATRE. *n. s.* [*theatre*, Fr. *theatrum*, Lat.]

1. A place in which shews are exhibited; a playhouse.

This wise and universal *theatre*,
Presents more woful pageants than the scene
Wherein we play. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

When the boats came within sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, yet so as they might go about, so as they all stood as in a *theatre* beholding this light. *Bacon.*

2. A place rising by steps like a theatre.

Shade above shade, a woody *theatre*
Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

In the midst of this fair valley stood
A native *theatre*, which rising slow,
By just degrees o'erlook'd the ground below. *Dryden.*

THEA'TRICK. } *adj.* [*theatrum*, Latin.] Scenick; suiting a
THEA'TRICAL. } theatre; pertaining to a theatre.

Theatrical forms stickle hard for the prize of religion: a distorted countenance is made the mark of an upright heart. *Decay of Piety.*

Load some vain church with old *theatrick* state,
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*

THEA'TRICALLY. *adv.* [from *theatrical*.] In a manner suiting the stage.

Dauntless her look, her gesture proud,
Her voice *theatrically* loud. *Swift's Miscel.*

THEE, the oblique singular of *thou*.

Poet and saint, to *thee* alone were giv'n
The two most sacred names of earth and heav'n. *Cowley.*

THEFT. *n. s.* [from *thief*.]

1. The act of stealing.

Theft is an unlawful felonious taking away of another man's goods against the owner's knowledge or will. *Cowel.*

His *thefts* were too open, his stealing was like an unskilful singer, he kept not time. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Their nurse Euripilile,
Whom for the *theft* I wedded, stole these children. *Shak.*

2. The thing stolen.

If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive, whether ox, ass, or sheep, he shall restore double. *Exod.* xxii. 4.

THEIR. *n. s.* [Þeopa, *of them*, Saxon.] Of them: the pronoun possessive, from *they*.

The round world should have shook
Lions into civil streets, and citizens into *their* dens. *Shak.*

For the Italians, Dante had begun to file *their* language in verse before Boccace, who likewise received no little help from his master Petrarch; but the reformation of *their* prose was wholly owing to Boccace. *Dryden.*

2. *Theirs* is used when any thing comes between the possessive and substantive.

Power we always have in our power to bestow, and they never in *theirs* to refuse. *Hooker, b. v.*

They gave the same names to their own idols which the Egyptians did to *theirs*. *Raleigh.*

The penalty to thy transgression due,
And due to *theirs* which out of thine will grow. *Milton.*

Nothing but the name of zeal appears,
'Twixt our best actions and the worst of *theirs*. *Denham.*

Vain are our neighbours hopes, and vain their cares,
The fault is more in *their* languages than *their's*. *Roscommon.*

Which established law of *theirs* seems too strict at first, because it excludes all secret intrigues. *Dryden.*

And reading wish, like *theirs*, our fate and fame. *Pope.*

THEM, the oblique of *they*.

The materials of *them* were not from any herb. *Wilkins.*

THEME. *n. s.* [*theme*, Fr. from Θέμα.]

1. A subject on which one speaks or writes.

Every object of our idea is called a *theme*, whether it be a being or not being. *Watts.*

Two truths are told,
As happy prologues to the swelling act
Of the imperial *theme*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

When a soldier was the *theme*, my name
Was not far off. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

O! could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my *theme*:
Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full. *Denham.*

Whatever near Eurota's happy stream,
With laurels crown'd, had been Apollo's *theme*. *Roscommon.*

Though Tyber's streams immortal Rome behold,
Though foaming Hermus swells with tides of gold,
From heav'n itself though seven-fold Nilus flows,
And harvests on a hundred realms bestows;
These now no more shall be the muse's *themes*,
Lost in my fame, as in the sea their streams. *Pope.*

2. A short dissertation written by boys on any topick.

3. The original word whence others are derived.

Let scholars daily reduce the words to their original or *theme*, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs. *Watts.*

THEMSE'LVES. *n. s.* [See THEY and SELF.]

1. These very persons.

Whatsoever evil befalleth in that, *themselves* have made themselves worthy to suffer it. *Hooker, b. v.*

2. The oblique case of *they* and *selves*.

They open to *themselves* at length the way. *Milton.*

Waken children out of sleep with a low call, and give them kind usage till they come perfectly to *themselves*. *Locke.*

THEN. *adv.* [*than*, Gothick; Þan, Saxon; *dan*, Dutch.]

1. At that time.

The *then* bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on his majesty throughout that whole journey. *Clarendon.*

Thee, *then* a boy, with my arms I laid. *Dryden.*

2. Afterwards; immediately afterwards; soon afterwards.

If an herb be cut off from the roots in Winter, and *then* the earth be trodden down hard, the roots will become very big in Summer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 437.

3. In that case; in consequence.

Had not men been fated to be blind,
Then had our lances pierc'd the treach'rous wood. *Dryden.*

Had fate so pleas'd I had been eldest born,
And *then* without a crime the crown had worn. *Dryden.*

If all this be so, *then* man has a natural freedom. *Locke.*

4. Therefore; for this reason.

If *then* his providence
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good. *Milton.*

Now *then* be all thy weighty cares away,
Thy jealousies and fears, and, while you may,
To peace and soft repose give all the day. *Dryden.*

5. At another time: as *now* and *then*, at one time and other.

Now shaves with level wing the deep, *then* soars. *Milton.*

One while the master is not aware of what is done, and *then* in other cases it may fall out to be his own act. *L'Estr.*

6. That time: it has here the effect of a noun.

Till *then* who knew
The force of those dire arms? *Milton.*

THENCE. *n. s.* [contracted, according to *Minshew*, from *there hence*.]

1. From that place.

Fast by the oracle of God; I *thence*
Invoke thy aid *Milton.*

Surat he took, and *thence* preventing fame,
By quick and painful marches thither came. *Dryden.*

2. From that time.

There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days. *Isa.* lxv.

3. For that reason.

Not to sit idle with so great a gift
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous about him. *Milton's Agonist.*

4. *From thence* is a barbarous expression, *thence* implying the same.

From thence; from him, whose daughter
His tears proclaim'd his parting with her; *thence*
We have cross'd. *Shakespeare.*

There plant eyes, all must *from thence*
Purge and disperse. *Milton.*

THENCEFORTH. *adv.* [*thence* and *forth*.]

1. From that time.

Thenceforth this land was tributary made
T' ambitious Rome. *Spenser.*

They shall be placed in Leinster, and have land given them to live upon, in such sort as shall become good subjects, to labour *thenceforth* for their living. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Wrath shall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy entire. *Milton.*

2. *From thenceforth* is a barbarous corruption crept into later books.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo